

## VACATION NUMBER—III

# CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

## MONTHLY BULLETIN

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## REGULAR MEETINGS

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The meetings of the California State Board of Health are held regularly the first Saturday of each month, but the quarterly meetings required by law to be held at the Capitol of the State are ordinarily designated as January, April, July, and October.

By courtesy of the University of California the Food and Drug Laboratory and the Hygienic Laboratory are located in University buildings at Berkeley, California.

**Address all general communications to the**

**SECRETARY, Sacramento, California.**

# AUGUST BULLETIN.

## COMMENTS.

### Approved (?) Methods of Suicide.

If the old saying that "Silence gives consent" is sound, one may say truthfully, if cynically, that there are ways in which a man may accomplish his own destruction, not only with the tacit approval of the American public, but with some assurance of sympathy. He may not shoot himself or attempt to take poison without incurring public censure and the restraint of law. If he jumps off a ferryboat, traffic is suspended until he is rescued and turned over to the police and the newspapers for investigation. He may not turn on the gas, even in his own house, and quietly snuff out the lives of his family and himself without encountering serious penalties under the law if he fails in his purpose. But apparently these methods are condemned because they are spectacular and mess things up, not because society cares very much about the individual or his family.

If he will go about it deliberately and with patience, he may destroy himself and his children and even their descendants, while society looks on with the single comment, "It's his own affair." The tuberculosis method and the alcohol-syphilis method are examples of well known means of self-destruction of life and efficiency. There is no more logic in preventing a man from filling his heart with lead than in preventing his filling his lungs with tubercles. Bullets and consumption are about equal in their effectiveness, but it takes the latter six months or a year longer to do its work. Syphilis is no less deadly, but it may require years of insidious progress before it kills its victim.

Why should causes of sudden death be rigidly guarded against, while the public passively permits men and women, often against their will or through ignorance, to destroy themselves by means equally certain, but less swift? It is universally conceded to be the duty of government to prevent murder in all its forms. California's "poison law" is a wise measure, and its vigorous enforcement has saved many persons from suicide or from habits leading to things far worse than death, but it is relatively of far greater importance to society that the tenement-house law should be enforced with equal energy. The enforcement of our public health laws generally would greatly reduce the needless loss of life and health which is now going on all about us. Doubtless the time will come when society's distinction between law and license will be based upon the prevention of those things which are fatal to good health as well as to life itself.

Legislation toward this end should not be erratic nor extreme. There should be no undue interference with personal liberty, and each advance should be safeguarded by the adoption of adequate administrative measures. On the other hand, there should be no shirking of responsibility for steady progress. We must make an end of approved methods of suicide and murder.

**Free Health.** The survey of May 13th, 1911, contained an article\* by Frederick Almy, Secretary Buffalo Charity Organization Society, from which the following is quoted: "Free education was once considered radical, but it was followed by compulsory education and with compulsory education illiteracy became extinct among the native born. This free compulsory education was neither charity nor justice, though free schools began as charity. It was protection, for revenue only, for society saw that ignorance was costly and dangerous.

"Free health is now as radical, but it will come, and compulsory health will follow. No child is now allowed to be ignorant, whether its parents are willing or unwilling; but disease is both more contagious and more dangerous than ignorance. Conversely, health is more precious than knowledge, both to the individual and to the community.

"The tenement father who sees his boy go through the grammar school, and then die of tuberculosis, would rather have a live son than a wise one. The wages of unskilled labor in the tenements do not allow health, but education is given free. Which would any father choose for his child? Which should humanity or policy first give?

"Public health is quite as important to the community as public education, and we shall at some time have free doctors as well as free teachers, leaving the private doctors, like the private schools, for the few who can afford them and prefer them . . . ."

There is food for serious thought in this suggestion, though it is not likely to be the solution for the present unsatisfactory conditions of medical practice.

\* \* \*

**An Advisory Consultation Fee.** The "family physician" of former times has largely disappeared as a factor in modern social and economic conditions. This olden-time friend and councillor of the family or his equivalent is one of the great present needs of families which are dependent on small salaries or are otherwise limited as to income. These constitute the great majority of our population. They can not well afford the expense of two dollars to five dollars per office visit for consulting the physician they would like to employ. The result is when ill health overtakes them they resort to one of several expedients before calling in a physician:

1. They attempt to analyze their own symptoms and prescribe for themselves accordingly, or
2. They consult their neighbors and act upon their suggestions, or
3. They describe their condition to a druggist and take his advice, or
4. They go to one of the numerous "free consultation experts" for examination and treatment, or
5. They adopt various combinations of these methods and so drag out a miserable existence until nature manages to right things, or until they become so seriously ill that the physician is called in regardless of expense. This policy is expensive to the patient and handicaps the doctor in making an early diagnosis and preventing complications.

The wealthy citizen employs his physician as he does his lawyer or his tradesmen, by selecting men in whom he has confidence and paying all bills as presented; the very poor citizen may apply to free clinics and receive just as good medical advice and treatment; the moderately poor

\*The Survey, Vol. XXVI, No. 7, p. 270.

citizen has neither of these sources of help open to him. An effort should be made to develop some plan whereby every family could have the benefit of medical advice in minor illnesses, and in matters of home sanitation and living conditions. The "lodge practice" of fraternal organizations and various "hospital benefit" associations are illustrations of many plans that have been devised to meet this need. Such plans, however, have the fatal defect of eliminating personal choice of one's physician, and in many instances have also been associated with schemes for defrauding the public.

It would seem possible to devise some adaptation of the lawyer's retaining fee. For example, physicians might add an advisory fee\* to their regular fee bill, this fee being defined as covering a limited number of office and house visits for the purpose of advice in matters of sanitation, household arrangements for sleeping and living, the planning of the family table, and the diagnosis of minor conditions of ill health over which the parents were worried. This fee would have to be adequate to compensate the doctor for his time and expense. Probably fifty dollars a year would do this for the majority of general physicians in California, on a basis of one office or telephone "call" per week and quarterly house calls. There are few families which could not afford four dollars per month for such *preventive* medical service. A doctor with one hundred families on his list would have an annual income from this source of five thousand dollars, besides his fees for the treatment of serious cases of illness which he receives now. This would enable him to have an office-nurse and possibly a visiting-nurse to assist him. His "clients" would be entitled to a total of four hundred office visits per month which would necessitate limited consultations of eight to ten minutes each, if he were to cover this service in office hours of two to five P. M.—but a consultation of ten minutes with a mother about a boy who is known to the doctor, and concerning whose home and habits he is fully informed, will result in more intelligent advice than an hour's consultation in which the mother and doctor are strangers.

The crisis in a pneumonia case is a time filled with anxiety for both doctor and family, and the physician deserves the compensation and gratitude of the patient whom he wins back from death, but their acquaintance should not have begun at the onset of the disease; it should have begun long before, when the doctor might have had an opportunity to point out how the habits and exposure of his patient would lead to the lowered resistance for which the pneumococcus was waiting. Friendship and confidence between doctor and patient, established in the days of vigor and health, are vitally important to the most successful application of medical science in the disheartening days of battle with disease. Largely because the doctor has made no business proposition to people to aid them in their problems of minor illness, he is not consulted until the uncertain or wholly bad advice of household legends or charlatans has been tried out. Because he unwisely attempts to economize his patients' money and his own time by hurried and infrequent examinations when they do come to him, he frequently fails to win the battle, and sees his patients adopt the faith of the Christian

\*The California State Medical Society invited Dr. W. F. Snow to discuss this subject at the annual meeting in April, 1910, and the plan suggested above was outlined in a paper entitled "The Doctor as the Middleman."

Scientist or of other new thought teachings advertised to make them master of their plight. Truly the doctor is the middleman.

\* \* \*

**Evolution versus  
Revolution in  
Our Public Schools.**

On every side, in magazine, newspaper, on the lecture platform, and even in the teachers' institute, one hears the cry "we must adapt our school curriculum more nearly to the needs of modern life." Then follows the question, "How?" "It should be simple," one says. "Our children must read and write, they must figure, and they must be taught how to preserve their health. After that our boys should be taught the essentials of manual training and our girls the principles of good housekeeping and the care of children. If the school authorities can find time to add anything else it will be appreciated." When we forecast the future of the children entering the primary classes of our schools this month of 1911, we know that five out of every six of them will be looking for jobs by 1920. Good health will be the chief recommendation of these youngsters, who will qualify for errand-boys and counter-girls and apprentices in the trades. They will need to read and write, but grammar will be of little use to them in these days of modern slang. They will have use for only the simplest of mathematical calculations—and this about completes the list, when one comes to set it down in black and white.

The schools have these children eight years as an average, and the schools at present fail to give them the two great assets in starting their careers—a practical knowledge of health preservation and practical training in some trade. To put this instruction off till the high school is reached means to miss eighty-five per cent of the children. If the schools can not by a rapid process of evolution compass this need of our children, the public should demand that the more dangerous but instantaneous method of revolution be employed.

There are many arguments for separating our boys and girls during the years from thirteen to fifteen. This is the period when the changes of puberty cause the first real consciousness of sex. It is the period when our boys need the influence of a strong, fine man as their teacher, and our girls need the sensible mothering of a woman who knows how to teach them the principles of home-making. Some of us believe that the seventh and the eighth grades of the grammar school should be the place for radical changes in the curriculum. At the beginning of the seventh grade the boys and girls might be placed in separate rooms of the school, or in separate buildings where practicable, and enrolled for half-day sessions, the morning and afternoon sections to be reversed at the half-year point. Under such an arrangement the boys could be taught during the half-day session the essentials of manual training, of business dealings and of leading healthful lives. During the other half of the day they could work as an actual apprentice in some trade.

By arrangement with employers and labor organizations the half time of two boys could count for the full time employment of one boy. Our boys apprenticed to the trades receive now from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per day. If a boy of this age could *actually* work for half his time and earn *real* money, and at the same time receive credit in school for the high quality of his work, he would have a stimulus to remain in school and do his best, which is utterly lacking now.

Our girls can only learn how to be practical and resourceful wives and mothers by practicing domestic science and the care of the baby. The same half-time plan suggested for the boys could be adapted to the girls, their home time being devoted to actual practice in applying the sewing, cooking and house management lessons given during their school session. Through nurses' associations and similar agencies all the assistance necessary to supplement the resources of the schools could be obtained.

At first thought such an argument may seem far afield in discussing health conservation, but further consideration will convince any one that adequate preparation for living is a major factor in the prevention of disease. The boy who learns his trade early will establish himself and marry early. This is almost half the battle in preventing the spread of syphilis and gonococcus infections. The girl who learns how to care for a baby before her own child is born will be a great factor in reducing the infant mortality of her community. The young couple who have had the practical training which will enable them to provide the essentials of a sanitary, healthy home, no matter how limited their income may be, will not be likely to appear among the victims of tuberculosis five or ten years after their marriage.

Our schools are the most powerful agency that we can enlist in the business of saving lives and health. Those educators who are trying to break the traditional sequence of grades and studies in order to introduce manual training and domestic science should be encouraged. If necessary, the public should stand ready to "buck the center," so to speak, of the old inflexible curriculum in order to make an opening for them.

### THE SECRETARY'S LOG.

Last month a series of letters was published under the title "A day with the Secretary's correspondence." Below are printed the official records of the movements of the Secretary of the State Board of Health during the first month (April, 1903) of Doctor Foster's service, and the last month (August, 1911) of the present Secretary's service. These are typical of all the months between and will serve to show how limited is the Secretary's time for correspondence and for writing bulletins, delivering addresses and attending to the many demands of office detail.

[Extracts from minutes of meeting May 11, 1903.]

"The Secretary reported the work done since the reorganization of the Board:

"April 10th. Received a request from Napa State Hospital to come at once, as smallpox had broken out. I found two lady attendants down with the disease contracted while caring for a patient at the pesthouse. I consulted with the county and town health officers and quarantined the hospital for 21 days with indefinite quarantine on pesthouse.

*April 17th and 18th.* Inspected Chinatown in Oakland and San Francisco.

*April 20th.* Attended, in company with Dr. Martin Regensburger, the funeral of our late President, Dr. Matthew Gardner.

*April 22d.* I attended the State Medical Association with the object of getting the physicians to coöperate with the board.

*April 25th.* In accordance with the request of citizens of West Park, Fresno County, I visited that place to investigate the sewer system of Fresno. I found them running the sewage of the city into grass and pasturage land with no effort to care for it. I, without hesitation, pronounced it a nuisance.

*April 30th.* Went to Folsom to investigate the sewer system of the prison.

*May 4th.* Attended the meeting of the Supervisors of Contra Costa County at Martinez. They had discharged their health officer and cases of smallpox, diphtheria, were running loose. I had on April 27th appointed James Fitzgerald, of Black Diamond, temporary health officer of that place. I withdrew his appointment upon

learning they had appointed one. I informed the Supervisors that they must have a health officer and keep contagious diseases quarantined.

*May 7th.* Visited Chinatown in Stockton. Found no indications of infection. The town fairly clean. The work of cleaning Chinatown in San Francisco still goes on with unabated energy.

It was moved and seconded that the board approve and adopt the actions of the Secretary, and in the Contra Costa matter that if they do not follow the State law that they be compelled to do so. *Carried.*"

[Report filed by the Secretary for August, 1911.]

*"August 1st.* Returned from Weed, where I had gone to investigate the pollution of Bowles Creek, in company with Chief Deputy Babcock of the Fish and Game Commission, and the district attorney of Siskiyou County.

*August 2d.* Spent in office working on accumulated correspondence requiring my attention.

*August 3d.* Completed copy for the July Bulletin.

*August 4th and 5th.* Working on the forms for use in enforcing the new stream pollution law, and answering miscellaneous letters from various parts of the State.

*August 6th.* Sunday.

*August 7th.* In office answering correspondence, and working on statistical material on infant mortality.

*August 8th.* Conference in Sacramento on the organization of the tuberculosis investigation.

*August 9th.* Spent the day with the directors of the pure food and hygienic laboratories in Berkeley arranging details of inspectors' work.

*August 10th.* Spent the day in conferences in Palo Alto and San Francisco concerning plans for the tuberculosis investigation.

*August 11th.* Attended to necessary correspondence in the office and left for Fresno to confer with local authorities over the rabies situation. Instructed Director Sawyer to join me there and requested President Regensburger also to go.

*August 12th.* The representatives of the board visited the town of Fowler in company with the county health officer. The town is greatly in need of a sewer system. It is probable that the citizens will adjust their differences of opinion and take action at an early date. In the mean time they will be kept under observation and required to appoint a health board. Spent the afternoon in conferences with the health board of Fresno and with local physicians and business men. Completed tentative arrangements for the appointment of Dr. Cross as bacteriologist for the San Joaquin Valley division of the hygienic laboratory. In the evening Dr. Regensburger, Dr. Sawyer and the Secretary attended a meeting of the local medical society and addressed the members upon various parts of the board's work.

*August 13th.* Sunday. We visited the Fresno sewer farm and the state farm, as President Regensburger had never seen them. Mayor Rowell kindly took us through this section of the country, and in the afternoon drove us over other sections where the irrigating problem is most interesting from a sanitary point of view.

*August 14th.* Attended a conference on the work of the San Francisco municipal clinic. At the present time there is no adequate way to protect neighboring cities from infected prostitutes, who may leave San Francisco in order to escape detection. Went to Palo Alto in the evening to attend a meeting of the town council. Addressed the council on the importance of maintaining their present efficient organization for health administration.

*August 15th.* Spent in the office at Sacramento attending to correspondence and details.

*August 16th.* Spent the day in investigating complaints of large numbers of dead fish being discharged from sloughs twenty-five miles up the Sacramento River. It will be necessary to make a further survey of conditions above Knights Landing as soon as possible.

*August 17th.* In office working on tuberculosis statistics and attending to correspondence.

*August 18th.* In office. Spent the afternoon in a conference with the Sacramento health officer and president concerning the prevalence of typhoid fever in the city.

*August 19th.* In the office.

*August 20th.* Sunday.

*August 21st.* In the office. Correspondence and working on bulletin.

*August 22d.* Spent the morning in Berkeley at the laboratories. In the afternoon attended a meeting of the California Society for the Prevention of Blindness, which was addressed by Professor Fuchs.

*August 23d.* Spent in office with correspondence.

*August 24th.* Went to Sisson to investigate the sewerage conditions and to address a mass-meeting in favor of a bond issue for an adequate sewer system.

*August 25th.* Went to Lodi to investigate the complaints filed against the sewage disposal plant.

*August 26th.* Spent in the office."

The schedule for the rest of the month will be:

*August 27th.* Leave for Los Angeles.

*August 28th.* Inspect Los Angeles watershed with Commissioner Powers.

*August 29th.* Confer with Dr. Black and Vice-President Wills relative to broadening the work of the Southern California division of the hygienic laboratory.

*August 30th.* Conference with the Pasadena officials and residents of Alhambra regarding the abatement of the nuisance arising from operating the Pasadena sewer farm.

*August 31st.* Conferences in San Francisco and at the laboratories regarding business to be brought before the board at the regular meeting September 2d.

It will be readily appreciated that the correspondence and administrative detail growing out of these numerous conferences and investigation trips is voluminous and requires the same kind of business organization and executive supervision recognized as essential in modern commercial enterprises.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that the extracts from correspondence printed last month and these notes have been published to show something of that phase of the work which never comes to the surface in any collected way as do the statistics of a health department, yet which is work of importance that must be done.

## DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

## REPORT OF BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR JULY.

GEORGE D. LESLIE, Statistician.

*State Totals and Annual Rates.*—The following table shows for California as a whole the birth, death, and marriage totals for the current and preceding months in comparison with those for the corresponding months of last year, as well as the annual rates per 1,000 population represented by the totals for the current and preceding months. The rates are based on an estimated midyear population of 2,488,256 for California in 1911, the estimate having been made by the Census Bureau method with slight modifications.

*Birth, Death and Marriage Totals, with Annual Rates per 1,000 Population for Current and Preceding Months, for California: July.*

MONTH.	MONTHLY TOTAL.		Annual Rate per 1,000 Population. 1911.
	1911.	1910.	
July—			
Births	3,003	2,698	14.2
Deaths	2,591	2,576	12.3
Marriages	2,365	2,072	11.2
June—			
Births	2,986	2,746	14.6
Deaths	2,604	2,630	12.7
Marriages	2,976	2,636	14.5

The birth and marriage totals for July, as for June, were much greater in 1911 than in 1910, while in both months the death totals were not far from the same each year.

*County Totals.*—The first table on the following page shows the monthly birth, death, and marriage totals for the principal counties of the State, the list being limited to counties having a population of at least 25,000 according to the Federal Census of 1910. Totals are also shown for San Francisco and the other bay counties (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, and San Mateo), as well as for Los Angeles and Orange counties together.

*City Totals.*—The second table on the following page gives the birth and death totals for the principal freeholders' charter cities, the list including all chartered cities with a census population of at least 15,000 in 1910. Totals are given likewise for San Francisco in comparison with Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley, the three cities adjoining one another on the east shore of San Francisco Bay, as well as for Los Angeles in comparison with neighboring chartered cities (Long Beach, Pasadena, Pomona, and Santa Monica).

*Birth, Death and Marriage Totals, for Principal Counties: July.*

County.	JULY, 1911.		
	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
California-----	3,003	2,591	2,365
Counties of more than 25,000 population (1910):			
Alameda-----	319	244	206
Butte-----	38	33	15
Contra Costa-----	41	28	14
Fresno-----	123	78	69
Humboldt-----	34	34	25
Kern-----	41	56	31
Los Angeles-----	709	559	539
Marin-----	21	16	98
Orange-----	42	39	102
Riverside-----	39	36	27
Sacramento-----	83	81	73
San Bernardino-----	71	83	41
San Diego-----	81	69	91
San Francisco-----	644	428	493
San Joaquin-----	55	87	56
San Mateo-----	37	13	26
Santa Barbara-----	36	17	20
Santa Clara-----	120	103	92
Santa Cruz-----	18	23	27
Solano-----	19	34	11
Sonoma-----	36	54	28
Tulare-----	33	42	22
Selected groups:			
San Francisco and other bay counties-----	1,062	729	837
Los Angeles and Orange counties-----	751	598	641

*Birth and Death Totals, for Principal Cities: July.*

City.	JULY, 1911.	
	Births.	Deaths.
Freeholders' charter cities-----	1,900	1,422
Cities of more than 15,000 population (1910):		
Alameda-----	26	16
Berkeley-----	34	23
Fresno-----	47	31
Long Beach-----	22	20
Los Angeles-----	481	364
Oakland-----	230	149
Pasadena-----	48	21
Riverside-----	20	25
Sacramento-----	58	54
San Diego-----	54	53
San Francisco-----	644	428
San Jose-----	51	31
Stockton-----	22	46
Selected groups:		
San Francisco-----	644	428
Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley-----	290	188
Total, Bay cities-----	934	616
Los Angeles-----	481	364
Neighboring cities-----	93	63
Total-----	574	427

*Causes of Death.*—The following table shows the classification of deaths in California for the current month, in comparison with the preceding month:

*Deaths from Certain Principal Causes, with Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths for Current and Preceding Month, for California: July.*

Cause of Death.	Deaths: July.	Proportion per 1,000.	
		July.	June.
All causes	2,591	1,000.0	1,000.0
Typhoid fever	47	18.1	14.6
Malarial fever	12	4.6	1.9
Measles	11	4.3	2.7
Scarlet fever	4	1.5	4.2
Whooping-cough	25	9.7	7.7
Diphtheria and croup	3	1.2	2.7
Influenza	3	1.2	2.3
Other epidemic diseases	17	6.6	6.5
Tuberculosis of lungs	320	123.5	122.9
Tuberculosis of other organs	75	29.0	28.8
Cancer	164	63.3	60.7
Other general diseases	101	39.0	42.6
Meningitis	34	13.1	15.8
Other diseases of nervous system	199	76.8	82.2
Diseases of circulatory system	397	153.2	144.4
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	123	47.5	57.2
Other diseases of respiratory system	40	15.4	23.0
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years	125	48.2	33.8
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over	37	14.3	16.1
Other diseases of digestive system	131	50.6	56.5
Bright's disease and nephritis	162	62.5	59.9
Childbirth	27	10.4	13.4
Diseases of early infancy	118	45.5	34.9
Suicide	48	18.5	27.7
Other violence	257	99.2	89.1
All other causes	111	42.8	48.4

In July there were 397 deaths, or 15.3 per cent of all, from diseases of the circulatory system, and 395, or 15.2 per cent, from various forms of tuberculosis; heart disease and tuberculosis thus running fairly even.

Other notable causes of death were: Violence, 305; diseases of digestive system, 293; diseases of nervous system, 233; cancer, 164; diseases of respiratory system, 163; Bright's disease and nephritis, 162; and epidemic diseases, 122.

The deaths from epidemic diseases were as follows: Typhoid fever, 47; whooping-cough, 25; malarial fever, 12; measles, 11; and all other epidemic diseases, 27.

The deaths from the four leading epidemic diseases reported for the month were distributed by counties as follows:

TYPHOID FEVER.	
Alameda	3
Amador	1
Colusa	1
Contra Costa	2
Fresno	4
Humboldt	1
Imperial	3
Kern	2
Los Angeles	4
Marin	1
Modoc	1
Orange	1
Riverside	1
Sacramento	2
San Bernardino	6
San Diego	1
San Francisco	1
San Joaquin	3
San Luis Obispo	1
Santa Barbara	1
Sonoma	2
Stanislaus	1
Tulare	4
Total	47

WHOOPING-COUGH.	
Alameda	2
Butte	2
Fresno	1
Kings	1
Lake	1
Los Angeles	3
Merced	2
Monterey	1
Sacramento	1
San Francisco	4
San Joaquin	1
Siskiyou	1
Solano	1
Tulare	1
Ventura	3
Total	25

MALARIAL FEVER.	
Fresno	1
Kings	2
Napa	1
Placer	1
Sacramento	1
San Francisco	1
Shasta	3
Tulare	1
Yolo	1
Total	12

MEASLES.	
Alameda	2
Amador	1
Fresno	1
Los Angeles	3
Nevada	1
San Bernardino	1
San Francisco	2
Total	11

*Geographic Divisions.*—The following table presents data for geographic divisions, including the metropolitan area, or San Francisco and the other bay counties (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, and San Mateo), in comparison with the rural counties of Northern and Central California:

*Deaths from Main Classes of Diseases, for Geographic Divisions: July.*

Geographic Division.	DEATHS: JULY.										
	All Causes	Epidemic Diseases	Tuberculosis (All Forms)	Cancer	Diseases of Nervous System	Diseases of Circulatory System	Diseases of Respiratory System	Diseases of Digestive System	Bright's Disease and Nephritis	All Other Causes	
THE STATE	2,591	122	395	164	233	397	163	293	162	305	357
<i>Northern California</i>											
Coast counties	340	19	35	21	34	49	18	40	18	60	46
Interior counties	171	7	26	7	21	26	9	16	7	28	24
<i>Central California</i>											
San Francisco	1,410	65	183	106	128	225	98	158	85	166	196
Other bay counties	428	10	53	44	31	88	42	47	26	38	49
Coast counties	301	12	42	17	23	50	26	25	23	33	50
Interior counties	175	3	17	13	24	33	13	19	10	16	27
<i>Southern California</i>											
Los Angeles	559	16	117	26	54	81	34	62	44	43	82
Other counties	282	22	60	11	17	42	13	33	15	36	33
<i>Northern and Central California</i>											
Metropolitan area	1,750	84	218	127	162	274	116	198	103	226	242
Rural counties	729	22	95	61	54	138	68	72	49	71	99
	1,021	62	123	66	108	136	48	126	54	155	143

## Morbidity Report for July, 1911.

Disease:	Cases.
Typhoid fever	79
Malarial fever	105
Smallpox	4
Measles	108
German measles	1
Scarlet fever	77
Whooping-cough	66
Diphtheria and croup	63
Influenza	5
Plague	1
Tuberculosis of lungs	217
Syphilis	10
Gonorrhoea	7
Poliomyelitis	2
Meningitis	3
Chicken-pox	30
Hookworm	2

## REPORT OF THE PURE FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORY.

PROFESSOR M. E. JAFFA, Director.

The following announcement is of importance to the condensed and evaporated milk industries:

WATSONVILLE, CAL., July 19, 1911.

M. E. Jaffa, Esq., Berkeley, Cal.

DEAR SIR: You have asked me for an opinion on the question as to whether condensed or evaporated milk, that does not comply with the standard of purity therefor proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture, may be sold in this State if the actual standard be stated on the label.

Senate Bill No. 453, which finally passed the Senate on March 24, 1911, but the date of approval of which I have not at hand, among other things provides:

It shall be unlawful for any person to produce, manufacture or prepare for sale, or sell or offer for sale, or have on hand for sale, any milk, including condensed or evaporated milk, or any product of milk, that is adulterated within the meaning of this act. \* \* \* Any label, printed matter, or advertising or descriptive matter appearing upon, or in connection with any package, parcel or quantity of milk or milk products when being sold, offered for sale, or having on hand for sale, and having reference to the article being sold, offered for sale, or on hand for sale, shall conform to the provisions of this act, and if it fails to conform to the provisions of this act such article shall be deemed adulterated within the meaning of this act. It shall be unlawful for any person under this act, when selling, or offering for sale, or having on hand for sale, milk or any product of milk to use the words "milk," "condensed milk," "sweetened condensed milk," "skim milk," "condensed skinned milk," "evaporated cream," "cream," "butter," "cheese," "buttermilk," "ice-cream," or "ice-milk," either verbally or printed or written on any label or printed matter, in connection with the sale, or offering for sale, or having on hand for sale, of milk or any product of milk, or upon any bill of fare used in any hotel, restaurant or other places where meals are served, when the article shall not conform to the standards and provisions of section 29 of this act.

Sec. 29. Milk and the products of milk enumerated in this section shall be deemed adulterated within the meaning of this act if it or they shall not conform to the following definitions and standards: \* \* \* Condensed milk or evaporated milk is milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated and contains not less than twenty-four and five-tenths (24.5) per cent of total milk solids, including not less than seven and seven-tenths (7.7) per cent of milk fat.

Sec. 40. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of sections 25 to 35 both inclusive or of section 37 of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars; or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten days and not exceeding sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

It shall be the duty of the state dairy bureau, now existing under the laws of this state, to enforce the provisions of this act; *provided*, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any city or county board of health or other city or county official from enforcing the provisions of this act; *and provided, further*, that no conviction shall be had where a conviction is sought upon any alleged sample of milk, or product of milk, unless such sample has been taken

in duplicate, sealed and marked for identification and one of such samples left with the person accused. \* \* \* The state dairy bureau, through its agent and secretary, and assistant agents, shall inspect the dairies, dairy cattle, creameries and other factories of dairy products, markets and other places where dairy products are prepared or handled, and keep a careful record of such inspection and report the same to the state dairy bureau and upon evidence obtained that any of the provisions of this act are being violated, the state dairy bureau, through its agent and secretary, or its inspectors, shall duly enter complaint against the party or parties, responsible for such violations and cause the same to be prosecuted.

Sec. 44. It shall be the duty of the district attorney of each and every county of this state, upon application of the state dairy bureau, or its agent and secretary, or any of its inspectors or assistant agents, to attend to the prosecution, in the name of the people, of any action brought for the violation of any of the provisions of this act within the county.

Senate Bill No. 1049, subsequently approved, provides:

The standard of purity of condensed milk and evaporated milk shall be that proclaimed and established by the secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture.

All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Senate Bill No. 1049 repeals no part of Senate Bill No. 453 except subdivisions "(3)" of section 29. The standard prescribed by Senate Bill No. 1049 is for condensed milk and evaporated milk. "These words, presumably, were used and are to be interpreted in the same sense that they are used in Senate Bill No. 453. In the latter act they are used as meaning a particular thing, the standard for which is fixed by section 29, subdivision (3)."

This being true, Senate Bill No. 453 is still in full force and effect, with the exception that the standard for condensed or evaporated milk has been changed from that mentioned in section 29, subdivision (3) to that proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

It is still forbidden to sell condensed or evaporated milk that is adulterated within the meaning of Senate Bill No. 453, or to have on hand or offer for sale any condensed or evaporated milk that is below the standard fixed by Senate Bill No. 1049, or to use the words "condensed milk" in connection with the sale of an article which does not conform to such standard, and if not up to that standard the article is to be deemed adulterated.

Under the provisions above quoted, power to enforce the provisions of Senate Bill No. 453 is conferred upon the State Dairy Bureau and its inspectors, and it is specifically made the duty of this bureau to conduct this work. It is hardly necessary to add that this power and duty are in no manner restricted by the provisions of Senate Bill No. 1049. It does not appear, however, that the legislature intended to vest exclusively in the State Dairy Bureau the power to inspect, or to take samples of milk and institute prosecutions. Section 37 expressly provides that inspectors of the State Board of Health, or of local boards of health, may make such inspections and take samples.

I am therefore of the opinion that condensed or evaporated milk, not up to the standard of purity therefor, proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture, can not lawfully be sold in this state, no matter how it may be labeled; and that the power to take samples of the same and to institute prosecutions are vested in both the State Dairy Bureau and the State Board of Health.

Respectfully yours,

J. E. GARDNER,  
Attorney for the State Board of Health.

## CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

## PURE FOOD AND DRUG CASES REFERRED TO DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AUGUST 5, 1911.

Name of article.	Offense.	Manufacturer or jobber.	Accused dealer.
Chopped Meat	Adulterated. Contains sulphur dioxide	Arlington Supply Co. -	Arlington Supply Co., Arlington.
Chopped Meat	Adulterated. Contains sulphur dioxide	People's Market -	People's Market, Riverside.
Chopped Meat	Adulterated. Contains sulphur dioxide	City Meat Market, George W. Swing, proprietor.	City Meat Market, Riverside.
Chopped Meat	Adulterated. Contains sulphur dioxide	Geo. E. Turner -	George E. Turner, Riverside.
Chopped Meat	Adulterated. Contains sulphur dioxide	Garey Avenue Market, Weigle & Boyes, proprietors.	Garey Avenue Market, Pomona.
Chopped Meat	Adulterated. Contains sulphur dioxide	New Market, A. Ball & G. V. Cook.	New Market, Santa Ana.
Pork Sausage	Adulterated. Contains sulphur dioxide	Fullerton Meat and Grocery Co.	Fullerton Meat and Grocery Co., Fullerton.
Chopped Meat	Adulterated. Contains sulphur dioxide	Central Market, S. D. Graves, proprietor.	Central Market, Long Beach.
Chopped Meat	Adulterated. Contains sulphur dioxide	Gem Market, H. Seidel, proprietor.	Gem Market, Santa Ana.
Pork Sausage	Adulterated. Contains sulphur dioxide	Gem Market, H. Seidel, proprietor.	Gem Market, Santa Ana.
Chopped Meat	Adulterated. Contains sulphur dioxide	Independent Market, H. White, proprietor.	Independent Market, Redlands.
Chopped Meat	Adulterated. Contains sulphur dioxide	E. Kramer -	E. Kramer, San Bernardino.
Chopped Meat	Adulterated. Contains sulphur dioxide	C. L. Scheuer -	C. L. Scheuer, San Bernardino.
Chopped Meat	Adulterated. Contains sulphur dioxide	G. A. Wetzel -	G. A. Wetzel, San Bernardino.
Chopped Meat	Adulterated. Contains sulphur dioxide	T. A. Gaume -	T. A. Gaume, Redlands.
Ice Cream	Mislabeled. Contains only 5.2% butter-fat	-	Tokyo Lunch Room, Los Angeles.
Strawberry Ice	Mislabeled. Contains only 5% butter-fat	-	Italian Ice Cream Co., Los Angeles.
Gluten Flour	Adulterated. Deficient in nitrogen	-	Meek-Barnes Baking Co., Los Angeles.
Pure Gluten Bread	Adulterated. Deficient in nitrogen	-	Fosgate & Reese, Los Angeles.

Food inspection decision No. 138, *in re* Saccharin in Food, has been received at the laboratory since the publication of the last monthly bulletin:

#### FOOD INSPECTION DECISION NO. 138.

##### SACCHARIN IN FOOD.

Paragraph 3 of Food Inspection Decision No. 135 is hereby modified to read as follows:

The Secretary of Agriculture, therefore, will regard as adulterated under the food and drugs act foods containing saccharin which, on and after January 1, 1912, are manufactured or offered for sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, or offered for importation into the United States.

The above decision modifies F. I. D. No. 135, which was printed on page 628 of the April Bulletin of the Board. There seems to be an impression among some manufacturers and dealers that the time has been extended one year, whereas the time has only been extended for six months—that is, from July 1, 1911, to January 1, 1912.

#### NOTICES OF JUDGMENTS.

The following table containing notices of judgments recently received from the United States Department of Agriculture at the Laboratory, will be of interest to manufacturers and dealers.

As previously stated, full copies of notices, as far as they are available, will be sent free upon application to the Director of the State Food and Drug Laboratory at Berkeley, California:

Number of case and offense charged.	Name and address of defendant or manufacturer.	Specification of offense and disposition of case.
895. Alleged Misbranding of "Flavor of Lemon and Citral".	Nave-McCord Mercantile Co., St. Joseph, Mo.	Product found to contain no lemon oil; citral by wt. 0.027 per cent. Fine \$200 and costs.
896. Misbranding of coffee.	Steuart, Knatz & Co., Baltimore, Md.	Product was from an old crop of coffee termed Golden Rio. Statements on label false and misleading. Plea of guilty. Joint fine \$5.
897. Misbranding of pork and beans.	Chas. G. Summers & Co., incorporated, Baltimore, Md.	Product consisted of beans, but no pork. Plea of guilty. Fine \$10.
898. Misbranding of a Drug Product—"Indian Tar Balsam".	John B. Hurt & Son (Indian Tar Balsam Co.) Baltimore, Md.	False and misleading statements. Proportion of opium, morphine, etc., not declared. Court imposed joint fine of \$25.
899. Adulteration of ice cream cones.	Globe Biscuit Specialty Works, Baltimore, Md.	Product in both shipments contained boric acid. Fine \$10 each case.
900. Adulteration of tomato pulp.	The Lord-Mott Co., incorporated, Baltimore, Md.	Product consisted in part of decomposed tomatoes; sand had been substituted in part for tomato pulp. Fine \$20.
901. Adulteration and misbranding of a drug product—"Pink Root".	Muth Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.	Product consisted of large amount of foreign substance, viz., ruellia. Fine \$10.
902. Adulteration of alfalfa hay.	Nebraska-Colorado Co., Lexington, Neb.	Product consisted in part of decomposed vegetable substance, musty, moldy and decomposed alfalfa hay. Ordered destroyed.

## NOTICES OF JUDGMENTS—Continued.

Number of case and offense charged.	Name and address of defendant or manufacturer.	Specification of offense and disposition of case.
903. Misbranding of a drug product—"Strange's Genuine Anti-Spasmodic or Cramp Drops".	E. J. Abel & Co., Chicago, Ill.	False and misleading statements. Fine \$25 and costs.
904. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato catsup.	Kansas City Preserving Co., Kansas City, Mo.	Product contained bacteria estimated at 75 million per c. c., decayed tissues present and molds abundant. Product consisted in large part of putrid, decomposed and filthy animal or vegetable substance. Fine \$50 and costs.
905. Misbranding of cheese	Cuddy Cheese Co., Sheboygan, Wis.	Statement false and misleading. Short weight. Fine \$10.
906. Misbranding of a drug product—"Bradbury's Capi-Cura".	Cramer Drug Co., Boston, Mass.	Product contained acetanilide which was not declared on label. Fine \$25.
907. Misbranding of a drug product—"Septicide".	Septicide Company, Milwaukee, Wis.	Product found to be watered; containing small amount of sulphur dioxide, sulphuric acid; traces nitrates. False and misleading statements as to curative powers. Fine \$10.
908. Misbranding of a drug product—"Nyal's Headache Wafers."	Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich.	Product consisted of acetanilide, caffeine, and starch material. False and misleading statements as to curative powers. Fine \$2.
909. Misbranding of a drug product—"Nichols' Compound Kola Cordial".	Billings, Clapp & Co., Boston, Mass.	Product was not manufactured by Nichols, and was not Kola; did not contain proportion and amounts of cocaine, kola nut, coca leaves and strychnine which label represents it contained. Fine \$25.
910. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of vinegar.	Spielmann Bros. Co., Chicago, Ill.	Product consisted in part of distilled vinegar or a dilute solution of acetic acid. Product offered for sale at public auction. Costs from proceeds to be paid, and residue, if any, covered into treasury of U. S. Marshal to obliterate all marks, brands, etc, as to contents of said barrels.
911. Adulteration of ice cream cones.	Southern Pacific Co., Pier 48, North River, New York City.	Product found to contain boric acid. Ordered destroyed.
912. Misbranding of maraschino cherries.	Isaac Rheinstrom & Sons Co., Kentucky.	Cherries were not maraschino cherries nor were they packed in maraschino. Joint fine of \$5.
913. Misbranding of stock feed.	Acme Milling Co., Talbott, Tenn.	Product misbranded as to percentage of protein. Fine \$10 and costs of prosecution.
914. Misbranding of cheese	Northern Wisconsin Produce Company, Manitowoc, Wis.	Product labeled 1,656 pounds whereas in truth and in fact they weighed only 1,602 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Released under bond after paying cost.
915. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil.	Arturo Marchesini, Chicago, Ill.	Product contained about 25 per cent cottonseed oil. Fine \$10 and costs.

## NOTICES OF JUDGMENTS—Continued.

Number of case and offense charged.	Name and address of defendant or manufacturer.	Specification of offense and disposition of case.
916. Alleged adulteration and misbranding of olive oil.	Gaetano Marchesini, New York City.	Product consisted largely of cotton-seed oil. Sentence suspended.
917. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar.	P. H. Sugrue & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Product consisted wholly or in part of a mixture of dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar, and a foreign material to imitate cider vinegar. Fine \$25 and costs.
918. Misbranding of lemon flavor.	William Edwards Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Mislabelled as to percentage of lemon oil. Fine \$25, and costs.
919. Misbranding of a drug product—"The Infallible Headache Tablet."	Infallible Headache Tablet Company, Columbia Cross Roads, Pa.	False and misleading statements; acetanilid present. Fine \$25 and costs.
920. Adulteration of Jamaica ginger compound.	Iler & Co., Omaha, Neb.	Product had been mixed with capsicum so as to reduce and injuriously affect the quality of said article. Fine \$25 and costs.
921. Adulteration of tomato catsup.	Robert Cuddihy, Henry B. Corey (Alart & McGuire), New York City.	Product consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed and putrid animal or vegetable substance. Fine \$100.

## REPORT OF THE STATE HYGIENIC LABORATORY FOR JULY.

WILBUR A. SAWYER, M.D., Director.

## Rabies.

Examinations made in the State Hygienic Laboratory show that rabies is spreading steadily northward, and is at present very active among dogs in Fresno County. There is every indication that the disease will continue to spread until it is curbed throughout an extensive area by the muzzling of all dogs at large, and the destruction of ownerless dogs. Rabies can be more easily eliminated by proper measures than any of the other important epidemic diseases.

The heads of animals suspected of rabies are frequently received for examination at the State Hygienic Laboratory. Microscopic examinations for Negri bodies, which are characteristic of rabies, and inoculation of animals when necessary, indicates the presence or absence of the disease. A definite diagnosis is very important to those who have been bitten by rabid animals, because the administration of the Pasteur treatment is often delayed until the evidence is conclusive.

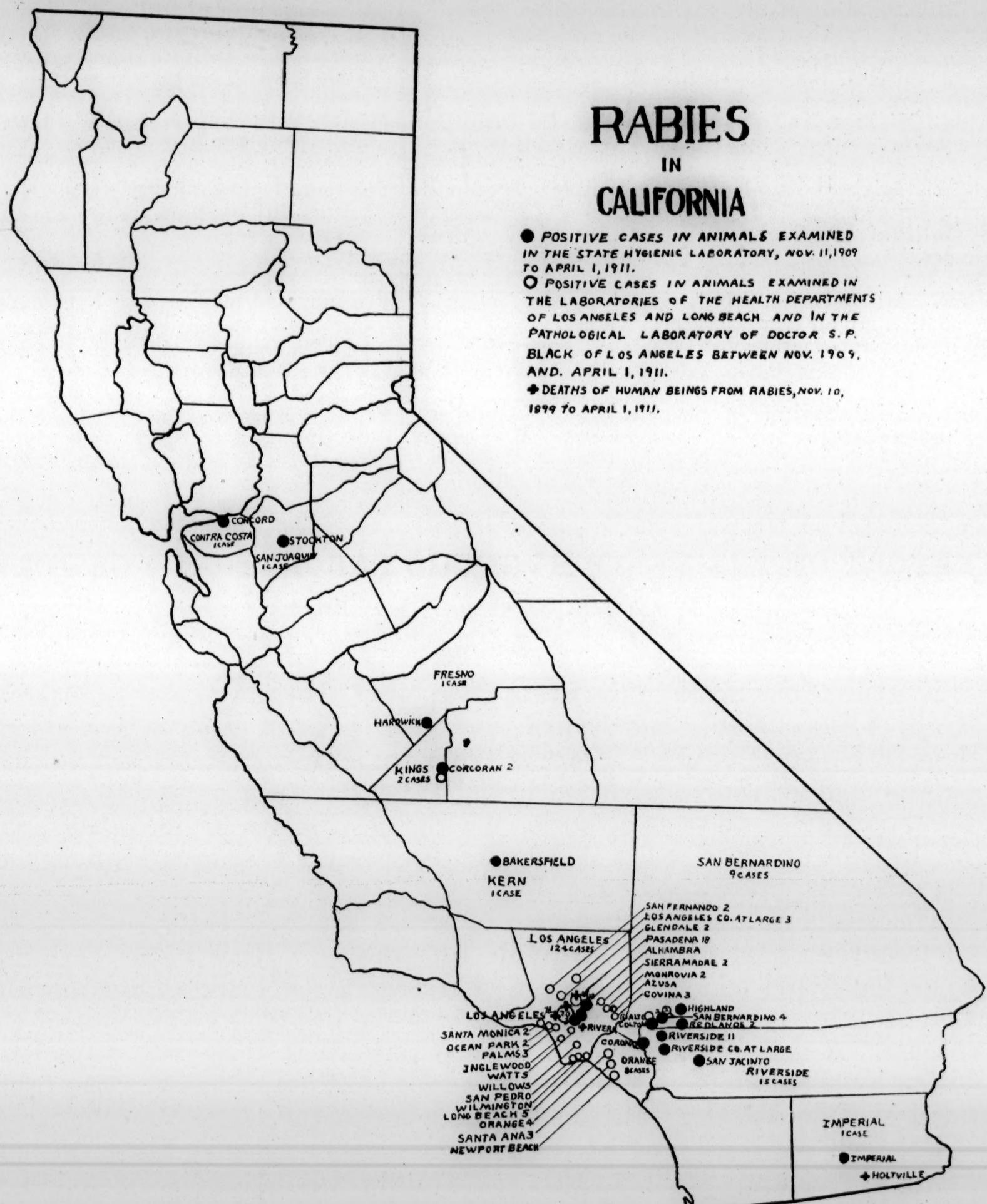
Between the beginning of the present rabies epidemic, about November 1, 1909, and April 1, 1911, laboratory examinations of animals' brains for rabies were made as follows:

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
At the State Hygienic Laboratory-----	44	36	80
At the Laboratory of the Los Angeles Health Department-----	64	39	103
At the Laboratory of the Long Beach Health Department-----	4	0	4
At the Laboratory of Dr. Stanley P. Black in Los Angeles-----	52	5	57
	164	80	244

The cases proving positive on examination were distributed among the

various kinds of animals as follows: 152 dogs, 6 cats, 3 horses, 2 cows, and 1 goat. At least 68 human beings were bitten by these animals.

The accompanying map shows the distribution of the cases found positive by laboratory examination previous to April 1, 1911. The map also indicates the location of the five human deaths from rabies (hydrophobia). A fuller account of the situation in California with regard to rabies may be found in the July (1911) number of the California State Journal of Medicine.



Between April 1, 1911, and August 4, 1911, the heads of 25 animals were examined at the State Hygienic Laboratory and 15 were found to be positive. These 15 cases came from the following counties, and show that the center of activity of the epidemic is moving northward: Fresno County, 6 cases; Kings County, 3; Tulare County, 3; San Bernardino County, 2; Riverside County, 1.

Those who have occasion to send heads for examination are requested to follow strictly the directions given in the following circular of the State Hygienic Laboratory:

**DIRECTIONS FOR SENDING MATERIAL FOR EXAMINATION FOR RABIES (HYDROPHOBIA).**

The diagnosis is made only on request of local health officers, physicians, or practicing veterinarians of the State of California.

Where possible, the animal suspected of having rabies should be confined and kept under observation until it dies. If it is killed at an early stage of the disease, diagnosis from microscopic examination is apt to be difficult, and results are delayed by the necessity for other tests. A rabid animal generally dies within six days. If the animal is well at the end of ten days, rabies may be excluded and examination of the brain is not necessary.

If it is necessary to kill a rabid animal, it should not be shot or injured in the head. The brain is the part required for examination, and injury to it makes diagnosis difficult or impossible.

After the death of the animal, the head should be removed by cutting through the neck far enough back to leave the skull intact. Care should be taken not to cut or lacerate the hands during the operation.

Pack the head in ice in a pail or box. An excellent way of packing is to place in a large pail a layer of sawdust or shavings, a layer of ice, then the head. Cover with an abundant layer of ice and add a top layer of sawdust. A suitable cover should be applied. Mark plainly, giving the name of the shipper. Send by express, without delay, to the State Hygienic Laboratory, Berkeley, California. Express charges must be prepaid.

Fill out the blank furnished by the laboratory for the recording of facts concerning material to be examined for evidence of rabies. If such a blank is not at hand, write a letter giving the data indicated by the following:

Sender's name (physician or veterinarian) -----	Address -----
Health officer's name -----	Address -----
Name of owner of animal -----	Address -----
Description of animal whose head is sent -----	
Was animal killed or allowed to die? -----	How long sick? -----
Diagnosis from symptoms -----	
Were other animals bitten by this one? -----	
Was any human being bitten? -----	
Is report to be sent by telephone (collect), telegraph (collect), or mail? -----	
A letter describing in detail the local situation with regard to rabies will be appreciated.	

**Summary of Examinations made in the California State Hygienic Laboratory during the month of July, 1911.**

**Main Laboratory at Berkeley:**

Condition suspected:	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria -----	10	28	38
Malaria -----	-----	6	6
Rabies -----	3	1	4
Tuberculosis -----	1	17	18
Typhoid -----	8	27	35
Water pollution -----	-----	11	11
Gonorrhea -----	1	1	2
Miscellaneous -----	-----	2	2
 Total number examinations -----			116

**BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH INFORMATION.**

The following letter has some interesting statements, which are worthy of careful consideration. California's climatic conditions make this problem of infant mortality and milk much less serious and complicated, but it is none the less important that we solve it.

COMMITTEE FOR THE REDUCTION OF INFANT MORTALITY OF THE NEW YORK MILK COMMITTEE.

August 2, 1911.

*To Health Officers of Cities having over 7,000 Population:*

May we point out to you the following significant results (brought out on the enclosed slips) of New York City's baby-saving campaign:

1. From January 1st and through to July 29th this year, 888 fewer babies died than for the same period in 1910.

2. During the hot spell, July 1st-15th, the deaths from diarrhoeal diseases decreased from 576 in 1910 to 270 in 1911. For the two weeks ending July 29th, there was a continued decrease of 322 deaths from these causes from 1910.

3. In three of the most congested districts, where milk depots are located this year, the mortality for 1910 and 1911 is as follows:

	1910.	1911.
Fourteenth Ward	76	11
Seventeenth Ward	43	20
Twenty-sixth Ward	43	11

4. In nine wards, in Brooklyn, where there are no milk stations, there was a reduction of 2 per cent in deaths from last year's record during May and June; the wards having milk stations showed a reduction of 43 per cent in the same two months.

5. Before the summer is over, the "life-savers" hope to cut last summer's loss by 2,000.

These results have led us to believe what we all started out to prove:

1. That hot weather in itself does not kill babies.
2. That the two surest ways of reducing infant mortality are to show mothers how to take care of their babies, and to put clean, safe milk within the reach of poor and rich alike.
3. That the responsibility for saving babies can be fairly and squarely lodged with state and city authorities—any city can save babies if it wants to do so.

New York is only one of many communities which are trying to prevent needless baby deaths—the campaign is nation wide.

Will it help your city if we publish weekly bulletins showing facts for cities all over the country?

Will you send us the data called for on the enclosed cards each week from now through August? If you are too busy to fill out the card yourself, will you not designate some person in your office, who shall regularly furnish us with this information?

Very truly yours,

COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF INFANT MORTALITY.

## PARTIAL LIST OF CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

City.	Health Officer.	City.	Health Officer.
Alameda	Dr. L. W. Stidham	Mountain View	Dr. A. H. McFarlane
Alhambra	Dr. F. E. Corey	Napa	J. D. Treadway
Alturas	Dr. John Stile	National City	Dr. Theo. F. Johnson
Anaheim	Dr. J. L. Beebe	Nevada City	Hugh Murchie
Anderson	Dr. J. H. Soothill	Newman	Dr. H. V. Armistead
Antioch	E. C. Worrell	Oakdale	Elmer E. Endicott
Auburn	Jas. H. Breslin	Oakland	Dr. Edward N. Ewer
Azusa	Dr. L. W. Atkinson	Ocean Side	Dr. R. S. Reid
Belvedere	Dr. Florence Scott	Ocean Park	Dr. W. M. Kendall
Benicia	Dr. W. L. McFarland	Ontario	Dr. C. S. Orr
Berkeley	Dr. J. J. Benton	Orange	Dr. F. L. Champline
Biggs	Dr. B. Caldwell	Oroville	Dr. W. F. Gates
Bishop	Dr. J. W. Shute	Oxnard	Dr. Ralph W. Avery
Blue Lake	Dr. G. N. Wood	Pacific Grove	E. B. Richi
Bakersfield	S. D. Mullens	Palo Alto	Hubert O. Jenkins
Brawley	Dr. L. L. Lindsey	Pasadena	Dr. Stanley P. Black
Calexico	Dr. H. G. Richter	Petaluma	Dr. J. M. Proctor
Chico	G. H. Taylor	Pittsburg	Dr. F. S. Gregory
Chino	Dr. John W. Callnon	Placerville	P. J. Hall
Coalinga	Dr. H. S. Warren	Pleasanton	Dr. S. J. Wells
Colton	Dr. J. A. Champion	Pomona	Dr. T. J. Wilson
Colusa	Dr. W. T. Rathbun	Porterville	Dr. O. C. Higgins
Coram	Geo. H. Thomas	Piedmont	Geo. T. Burchael
Corning	Dr. W. F. Maggard	Randsburg	E. B. McGinnes
Corona	W. H. Chapman	Red Bluff	Dr. G. J. Bailey
Coronado	Dr. Raffaele Lorini	Redding	L. D. Poole
Cottonwood	Dr. A. B. Gilliland	Redlands	Dr. H. Forline
Davis	Dr. W. E. Bates	Redondo Beach	Dr. D. R. Hancock
Doris	Dr. A. A. Atkinson	Redwood City	Dr. J. L. Ross
Dixon	Dr. R. L. Rierson	Richmond	Dr. Chas. R. Blake
Dunsmuir	Dr. E. J. Cornish	Rio Vista	Dr. A. J. McKinnon
East San Jose	Dr. W. A. Law	Riverside	Dr. Thos. R. Griffith
Elsinore	Dr. Hugh Walker	Rocklin	Dr. S. P. Rugg
Emeryville	Dr. A. T. Drennan	Roseville	Dr. R. H. Ashby
Escondido	Dr. David Crise	Sacramento	Dr. Wm. K. Lindsay
Etna Mills	Dr. W. H. Haines	Salinas	S. A. McCollum
Eureka	Dr. L. A. Wing	San Bernardino	Dr. C. V. McConnico
Exeter	Dr. A. D. McLean	San Diego	Dr. F. H. Mead
Fairfield	Dr. S. G. Bransford	San Francisco	Dr. W. F. McNutt, Jr.
Ferndale	Dr. C. A. Phelan	Sanger	Dr. T. F. Madden
Fort Bragg	Dr. L. C. Gregory	San Jose	Dr. H. C. Brown
Fort Jones	Thos. Bransom	San Jacinto	Charles Long
Fowler	Dr. W. T. Crawford	San Luis Obispo	W. F. Cook
Fresno	Dr. Geo. H. Aiken	San Rafael	Dr. W. F. Jones
Gilrcy	Dr. John A. Clark	San Mateo	Dr. S. G. Goodspeed
Glendale	Dr. R. E. Chase	San Leandro	P. C. DuBois
Grass Valley	Paul F. Sears	Santa Ana	Dr. J. I. Clark
Gridley	Dr. L. L. Thompson	Santa Barbara	Dr. D. A. Conrad
Hanford	Dr. R. W. Musgrave	Santa Cruz	Dr. H. E. Piper
Hayward	Dr. F. W. Browning	Santa Clara	Dr. J. F. Beattie
Healdsburg	Dr. J. W. Seawell	Santa Monica	Dr. W. H. Parker
Hemet	Dr. A. B. Eadie	Santa Paula	Dr. G. E. ApLynne
Hermosa Beach	E. McCoskey	Santa Rosa	Dr. Jackson Temple, Jr.
Hollister	Dr. R. G. Curtis	Santa Maria	Dr. O. P. Paulding
Hollywood	E. O. Palmer	Sawtelle	Dr. A. B. Hromadka
Huntington Beach	C. F. Sorenson	Selma	Dr. F. H. Williams
Huntington Park	Dr. W. Thompson	Sierra Madre	Dr. R. H. Mackerras
Inglewood	Dr. H. A. Putnam	Sebastopol	Dr. J. J. Keating
Jackson City	F. V. Sanguinetti	Sisson	Dr. G. L. Gouquet
Kernville	J. W. Sumner	South Pasadena	Dr. C. A. Whiting
Lakeport	Dr. Jabez Banks	South San Francisco	Dr. H. G. Plymire
Lincoln	Dr. G. W. Davis	Stockton	Dr. S. W. R. Langdon
Lindsay	Dr. Walter W. Tourtillot	Suisun	Dr. S. G. Bransford
Livermore	Dr. H. G. McGill	Taft	J. W. Bursell
Lodi	Dr. F. W. Colman	Tehachapi	R. M. Spencer
Long Beach	Dr. W. H. Newman	Tracy	Dr. J. G. Murrell
Los Angeles	Dr. L. M. Powers	Tulare	Dr. J. B. Rosson
Los Banos	Dr. J. L. McClelland	Turlock	Dr. E. L. Clough
Los Gatos	Dr. C. K. Small	Ukiah	Dr. J. Liftchild
Loyalton	Dr. G. L. Coates	Upland	W. C. Redman
Madera	Dr. Mary R. Butin	Vacaville	Dr. A. P. Finan
Maricopa	Thad. Cheeney	Vallejo	Dr. F. T. Bond
Martinez	Dr. E. E. Brown	Ventura	J. H. Hardey
Marysville	Wm. Meeks	Watsonville	Dr. F. H. Koepke
McCloud	Dr. R. T. Legge	Watts	Dr. E. J. Richie
McKittrick	G. M. Chitwood	Wheatland	Dr. A. W. Foskay
Merced	Dr. C. H. Castle	Willits	Dr. W. L. Blodgett
Mill Valley	Capt. M. Staples	Willows	Thos. Kinkade
Modesto	Dr. J. J. Knowlton	Winters	Dr. J. H. Haile
Mojave	A. Smith	Whittier	Dr. W. H. Stokes
Monrovia	Dr. R. D. Adams	Woodland	P. Scott
Monterey	Edward Allen	Yreka	E. W. Nolan
Morgan Hill	Dr. D. W. Watt		

# LIST OF COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

County.	Health Officer.	Address.
Alameda	Dr. C. L. McKown	Niles
Alpine*	County Recorder Frank Smith	Markleeville
Amador	Dr. E. E. Endicott	Jackson
Butte	Dr. L. Q. Thompson	Gridley
Calaveras	Dr. E. W. Weirich	Angels Camp
Colusa	Dr. C. A. Poage	Colusa
Contra Costa	Dr. F. S. Gregory	Pittsburg
Del Norte*	County Recorder N. G. McVay	Crescent City
El Dorado	Dr. L. M. Leisenring	Placerville
Fresno	Dr. W. T. Burks	Fresno
Glenn	Dr. J. A. Randolph	Willows
Humboldt	Dr. E. H. Bryant	Eureka
Imperial	Dr. Virgil McCoombs	El Centro
Inyo	Dr. I. J. Woodin	Independence
Kern	Dr. G. M. Bumgarner	Bakersfield
Kings	Dr. Ralph Motherol	Hanford
Lake	Dr. W. E. Upton	Kelseyville
Lassen	Dr. W. E. Dozier	Susanville
Los Angeles	Dr. E. O. Sawyer	Los Angeles
Madera	Dr. Mary R. Butin	Madera
Marin	Dr. J. H. Kuser	Novato
Mariposa	Dr. F. L. Wright	Mariposa
Mendocino	Dr. J. Liftchild	Ukiah
Merced	Dr. C. H. Castle	Merced
Modoc	Dr. John Stile	Alturas
Mono*	County Recorder Geo. Delury	Bridgeport
Monterey	Dr. Garth Parker	Salinas
Napa	Dr. E. Z. Hennessey	Napa
Nevada	Dr. Carl P. Jones	Grass Valley
Orange	Dr. John Wehrly	Santa Ana
Placer	Dr. G. H. Fay	East Auburn
Plumas	Dr. F. D. Walsh	Quincy
Riverside	Dr. George E. Tucker	Riverside
Sacramento	Dr. Hugh Beattie	Elk Grove
San Benito	Dr. J. M. O'Donnell	Hollister
San Bernardino	Dr. Philip M. Savage	San Bernardino
San Diego	Dr. Nathan Hunt	San Diego
San Francisco	Dr. W. F. McNutt, Jr.	San Francisco
San Joaquin	Dr. Wm. Friedberger	Stockton
San Luis Obispo	Dr. H. M. Cox	San Luis Obispo
San Mateo	Dr. W. G. Beattie	Colma
Santa Barbara	Dr. J. C. Bainbridge	Santa Barbara
Santa Clara	Dr. William Simpson	San Jose
Santa Cruz	Dr. W. R. Congdon	Santa Cruz
Shasta	Dr. F. Stabel	Redding
Sierra	Dr. R. B. Davy	Downieville
Siskiyou	Dr. F. J. McNulty	Yreka
Solano	Dr. S. G. Bransford	Suisun
Sonoma	Dr. S. S. Bogle	Santa Rosa
Stanislaus	Dr. F. R. De Lappe	Modesto
Sutter	Dr. J. McFadyen	Yuba City
Tehama	Dr. J. S. Cameron	Red Bluff
Trinity	Dr. D. B. Fields	Weaverville
Tulare	Dr. M. E. Pettit	Visalia
Tuolumne	Dr. Wm. Lyman Hood	Sonora
Ventura	Dr. A. A. Maulhardt	Oxnard
Yolo	Dr. W. J. Blevins	Woodland
Yuba	Dr. J. H. Barr	Marysville

\*This county has not been able to arrange with any physician to serve as county health officer.

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